ed tribute to the courage of the man. It was "The

Remor to the man.

Who was so tree be dared speak for the slave.

When to look but a process in slence was brave.

When to look but a process in slence was brave.

It was the first time, Mr. Clay said, that he had appeared in alliance with an avowed anti-Slavery organization. He had voted for John P. Hale, and it was fit that he should share in this honor to him. Party hacks had he should share in this honor to him. Party hacks had he should share in this honor to him. Party hacks had tried to make liberty a local question, but he had not been tred to make liberty a local question, but he had not been to taught in the school of the Jays and the Adamses. The question was not one between the North and the South, but whether the whole people of this nation shall South, but whether the whole people, without counting bered, contained 5,000,000 of people, without counting the slaves, and of them not to exced 300,000 were slave. The question is whether the 4,700,000 whites belders. The question is whether the 4,700,000 whites lave and of the slaves. Mr. Clay vindicated himself from various aspersions—defined his position in regard to the Pagitive Slave Law, for which he held there was no warrant in the Constitution, and proved that Slavery was at war with the institution of property—making possession depend not upon right but might, and asserted that the slave power depended for its ascendency on securing the pstronge of the general Government.

In reply to a toast complimentary to the women, Theodore Parker was expected to speak, but being absent,

patronage of the general Government.

In reply to a toast complimentary to the women,
TheodoreParker was expected to speak, but being absent,
the address of the Women of England to those in America was piled on the table with its 25 folio volumes of signatures. It formed a pyramid as sublime if not as high
as that of Cheops. Whoever looks through a volume
of two of it will perceive that a spirit is beginning to
pervade the social fabric of the civilized world which
will make slaveholding as uncomfortable as sheep-stealing, to say the least. The names attached to this address are said to be over half a million, and they are but
a priming to those that are coming.

dress are said to be over half a million, and they are but a priming to those that are coming.

A very authentic and fraternal toast, offered by Cassius M. Clay, mentioned some of our friends of the Garrison school, not excepting the pioneer himself, whereupon Garrison was called for and made a sensible speech, till he mentioned his private hobby, the impracticable scheme of the dissolution of the Union. In the course of his remarks he ventured to put the question of abolition to the vote, prophecying a unanimous vote in its favor, but there were about a dozen stentorian moss, which showed that there were some there from the other camp.

#### THE ANNIVERSARIES.

## Amiversary Sermon before the American and For-eign Christian Union.

EY REV. JOHN RENNEDY, OF BROOKLYS.

The annual Sermon before the American and Foreign Christian Union, was preached in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, last evening, by Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Brooklyn. Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather. the audience was quite small. The speaker selected as his text the following words

at the following working the lest sheep of the house of Israe'."

Math-w z, 6.

Compassion is one of the loveliest devotions which even sanctified humanity can evince. It softens, beautifies, and elevates wherever it exists, and is powerful in awakening the hopes and securing an influence upon those whom it acts. If the Chistian religion is excellent in its precepts, exhorting to the putting on of the bowels of mercy, it is no less so in the examples it affords. True compassion is that

less so in the examples it affords. True compassion is that which diffuses itself abroad, and melts and flates into the bosoms of countless thousands.

As the most precious metals are those which contain the greatest expansion, so the best hearts are those whose sympathies are the most diffusive. Look at the glorious example of our Savior. No darkness could repel Him from His efforts to do good to those around Him. So active was His compassion that some of its most touching exhibitions occurred in moments of His highest glory. How gently did His teachings fall from His lips in His Sermon on the Mount! And when on the Cross, His death throes were mingled with compassion for His adversaries as He ex-Mount! And when on the Cross, His death threes were mingled with compassion for His adversaries as He exclaimed, "Father, forgive them: they know not what they do." Scarcely is He risen from the tomb before He takes the recreant Peter to Himself. And on the occasion when the text was uttered—that is, when instituting the Apostolic College—selecting the Twelve, defining their duty, and urging them not to consider His people, the Jews, as hopelessly impenitent. "But go rather to the lost sheep of the House of Israel." The text contains a doctrine of universal and leaving and the Religious compassion should

ly impenitent: "But go rather to the lost sheep of the House of Israel." The text contains a doctrine of universal application—namely, that Religious compassion should carnestly seek the recovery of man throughout the world. Let us consider, first, the special object of the mission designated and, secondly, the considerations impelling to the performance of the work.

First: The objects of this mission are designated "the lost sheep of the house of Israel." These are divided into many nations. We call them Christians, Mohamedans, and Pagans. A more manute classification divides the Christians in the Protestants and Roman Catholics. Though alike Christians in name and profession, yet the Protestants and Roman Catholics differ in so many essential principles that a broad line of reparation is drawn between them. Each looks upon the other as holding the truth in unrighteousness. And so great are these differences that controversics have always been held between them. To sustain the assumptions by which this supremacy zought to be established, the most formidable efforts have been made. To repel these efferts, resistance unto blood has often taken place. Hence the contreversies which have often convulsed society in every department.

Wars have been kindled which have shaken the mightiest Governments to their foundations. So long as these assumptions of universal supremacy are maintained, so long they will be resisted. He who says "my kingdom is not of this world," and by whom St. Paul says, "our weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but of Ged," &c. sanctions no

this world, 'and by whom St. Paul says, 'our weapons our warfare are not carnal, but of God,' &c. sanctions n our warmer as a constraint of others, however erroneous, by other than pursuasive means. The propagation by any means other than charitable, is alike offensive to God and by other than pursuasive means. Ine propagation by any means other than charitable, is alike offensive to God and dishonorable to the heart of man. Love must constrain the zeal,—the servants of the Lord must strive to be gentle and kind to all men. Thus, though one be taken in the very snare of the devil, one is not to seek his recovery by any means violating the spirit of meckness. The Pope is the supreme authority, claiming for the Roman Catholic Church universal authority. She is called universal, says the Council of Trent, because all who would be saved must embrace her faith, even as those who entered the ark.

According to this teaching, no Church not claiming to be universal is the real Church. That the members of the Roman Church are to be deemed as "lost sheep," who are

be inversal is the real Church. That the members of the Roman Church are to be deemed as "lost sheep," who are to be wen by kindness to the true fold, is a consideration which eamed be too earnestly forced upon our minds—We lock upon them as lost sheep—sheep having no shepherds, and who cannot return unless the Chief Shepherd bring them up out of the mirey clay. It is true that many fundamental Christian doctrines are more error—for "they are not all Israel who are of Israel." be sheep having some truth, they are lost sheep, having held by the Koman Catholic Church. But, though they There is a strong analogy between the Jews and the

be sheep having some truth, they are lost sheep, having held by the Koman Catholic Church. But, though they There is a strong analogy between the Jews and the Catholics in their relations to Christ and the Gospel, and in the causes which must tend to exclude from them the light of the Gospel. The Jews, forgetting the vital principles of Christianity, cling to forms and ceremonies. In vain did the Son of God tell them, "I am come that you might have light, and that more abandantly," All was repelled by saying, "We have Abraham as our Father." Judaism became unmindful of the eternity of Truth, and there was no life in them when Christ came like a lone prophet and wept over them. But Catholicism is not so ancient as its abettors claim. Supremacy was first claimed by John, Bishop of Constantineple, who declared himself to be the head of the universal church, about the close of the sixth century. Gregory, then Bishop of Rome, not liking this innovation, wrote against this assumption of John.

Early in the seventh century. Boniface succeeded in persuading the Emperor that the Church of Rome should be the head of all other churches. This assumption, after a while, prevailed, and now lives a plague upon Italy—but for which she would to day be a free country. The worship of the Mass, the Council of Tront says, is one and the same with the Sacrifice of the Cross. The adoption of this dogma cannot be traced back earlier than the Council of Nice. Transubstantiation was not mooted till the eighth century, and so with other doctrines. The present authority for the

Transubstantiation was not mooted till the eighth century and so with other doctrines. The present authority for the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church is the Council of Trent, and now gives the standard of faith of this church, which makes such claims to great antiquity.

The exclusiveness of the Jews was a formidable impediments the release of Church Thomas and the respect to the release of Church Thomas and the respective to the release of Church Thomas and the release of th

unless accompanied with love to man. Strange that a peo-ple professing a hope of Heaven could ever forget this. The persecutions inflected by the Jews is diminutive com-pared with those resulting from the authority of the See of Rome. Thousands have been thus slam, and whole nations

Second-We are to consider some of the considerations Second—We are to consider some of the considerations impelling to this work. First, they have claims upon the solicitude of the Evangelical Church of God. The light of Christianity, like its Author, must shine in darkness. The Pontiff of Rome has accomplished more for the strengthening of Despoitism than a hundred armies. He has crushed the aspirations of millions desiring to be free. The rky has been darkened by the smoke of his wrath. But there are those, even now under the influence of this doctrine, who desire to be free. They, especially, have claims upon us for help. Whatever their darkness, we, who have not so learned Christ, must strive to convert them from the error of their ways.

who have not so learned Christ, must strive to convert them from the error of their ways. Secondly, they have claims upon us because of the com-mon ties of brotherhood between us. True philanthropy will give bread to the nations suffering famine, and true plety will give its light to those who dwell in darkness. The elements of hum in nature are not so dissimilar as some ma-imagine. We must therefore distinguish between system and their votaries. That the impediments are formula ble is not to be denied. But they are to be treated with respec-

as not to be denied. But they are to be treated with respect under all circumstances; and they must be furnished with the Bible. The Bible has been torn from them as quickly as a revolutionary placard from the walls of Milan. But they must share our sympathy; and we must fight the good warfare by long suffering and constant labor.

This work is eminently a missionary work in which all denominations and sects can unite; and such a work is that of the American and Foreign Christian Union. This Society is design a amount of good which should commend it to the doing an amount of good which should commend it to the good wakes of all who desire the welfare of mankind. It has more than one hundred laborers employed as the almo-ners of the precious truth which it seeks to diffuse. This Society with the Bible Society is doing more for the enlight-emment of Catholics than any other. Annivirsary Bermon Before the New-Nork Bible

BY REV. WM. S. PLUMMER, D. D., OF BALTIMORE. Dr. PLUMMER delivered an able and appropriate dis-ourse in aid of the above Society, last evening (Sunday) at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square,

The very tempestuous state of the weather had, of course the effect of deterring many from venturing out, but, under the circumstances, the attendance was good, though graced by the presence of very few ladies.

Dr. Plummer selected as the text the 52d verse of the 11th Chapter of St. Luke :

"Woe unto you Lawyers: for ye have taken away the key of knowledge. Ye enter not in yourselves, and those who were entered ye hindered." The lawyers (he proceeded) whom Christ here speaks o

were those professing to be the authorized interprethe Mosaic Law. One of the fatal errors in their rule of the Messic Law. One of the fatal errors in their rule of faith was that they did not abide only by the written Scriptures but by oraltradition too, and contended hat Scripture and tradition constituted the Word of God Another was that they had aprocryphal books, and deemed the writings of Jonathan equal to the Word of God. Their next error was in claiming the exclusive right to interpret the Scriptures, and denying the right of private Judgment. All this was plainly stated in the Scriptures. They separated themselves from the rest of the people, the very word "Pharisee" meaning a separatist. Then they induged in all sorts of prejudices against truth, for instance, they denied that Christ was a prophet because he came out of Galilee, but yet they admitted that Jonah was, who also came from Galilee. But that was not all: they became the most corrupt kind of casuists, and perverted every law and word of God by innumerable legends, stories and refinements; and, to complete the work, they took away the key of knowledge.

ments, and, a comparation of knowledge.

Intellectual people who had heard him must be struck with the similitude between the Jewish Pharisee and the Papal Pharisee. The Papists had written scripture and oral tradition. They stood by themselves and denounced the rest of the world; corrupted all the principles of Scripture; and had ten thousand—might he not say ten millions?—of stories, legends and refinements. If time permitted, this could be easily traced out in the Church of Kome, and it could be shown how they had taken away the key of knowledge. So far as they could learn, there was not a single Catholic Bible Society, and the conviction forced itself on the mind that Rome was hostile to the reading of the Scriptures. This was a grave charge, but it was not rashly made; and if it could be proved it was not uncharitable, because it ought to be published.

There was no fair dispute between them and the Catholics as to the right of making translations of the Scriptures. If we had Luther's and King James's Bible they had the Donay, which they acknowledged as an accurate and correct translation. The Apostles also translated the Scriptures from their original tongue into Greek and used the Septuagint; and the vulgate was in the language best understood by the people. Alphonsus Acastro admitted that the book had been translated, and at the same time said it was a heresy to hold that the Scriptures should be translated into the vulgar tongue, and even admitted that the Scriptures were read several years by the Apostles after the ascension of our Savior.

Though, therefore, there was no real or fair difference between them as to the right to translate them, the Roman Catholic Church was hostile to the free use of the Holy Bible. For more than turee centuries they had been engaged in missions to different parts of the world, yet in all that time there had not been one single instance in which they had had the Bible translated into the language of any one of those nations; and there was one it had einded all their res

and said they sorrowed by high and by day in consequence of the influence wrought by these societies. Plus IX, writing in the present day regrets the recent improvements in printing, and says these men scruple not to recommend these books, translated in the vulgar tongue, and that the poison could not fail to be imbibed by the reading of them. What was this but the Pope making war on the Bi-

He then cited the edict of the Council of Trent on the subject, the passages in the Catechism, and the Rule of the Jesuits by which a person entering their Convent to do offices were not allowed to learn to read and write, or if they hees were not allowed to see not to learn any more, but to serve Christ in innocence and simplicity. A passage read from the April number of The Metropolitan, published at Washington, he also cited to the same purport, and stated as a fact, that a short time ago there was not a Bible to be as a fact, that a short time ago there was not a Bible to be found in Rome but an old one, for which the sum of 105 francs was demanded. His first proposition, therefore was that the Romans were hostile to the free use and circulation of God's Word. Secondly, that this hostility was uareasonable anc unscriptural. It was matter of wonder that they did not except 8t Peter's Epistles. Why not read a letter from the first Pope as the encyclical one from the present successor! His epistle was described in a note to the Douay Bible as one manifeting many excellent points on the doctrines of Faith, Hope and Charity, but the true cause was that it manifested the very contrary to their doctrines, for 8t Peter had said, "Among Elders! also am an Elder." He did not claim to be their Papa, or Pope,—and why was this letter written by an inspired man, about to die, never produced! Another wonderful thing was that 8t. Paul's Epistles, written for "all Rome, the beloved of God," was nover seen there.

thing was that St. Paul's Boistles, written for "all Rome, the beloved of God," was never seen there.

The Scriptures were the only true rule of Faith as shown by some of the passages in this Epistle, 2d verse 1st chapter—14th chapter and 26th chapter, 16th verse. The venerable Apostle John ball written for old men and infants—the most weak and feeble; but the Epistle of St. John was forbid also. To prove the Scriptures were intended for all who could read, Dr. Planamer read several passages, viz: Deuteronomy, chapter 2, verses 18 and 21—chapter 29, verse 29; Joshua, chapter 8, verses 34 and 35, and the 119th Psalm, in which the Psalmist differed entirely from the Council of Trent. There never was and never could be a Bible-reading, priest ridden community.

Again in John v. ver. 39, Christ's own words, according

Again in John v. ver. 39. Christ's own words according to the Douay Translation, were "Search the Scriptures," though capable perhaps of a different translation, they themselves admitted that this was the correct one—in the imperative mood. In all St. Paul's Epistles he enjoined that they be read to all people and in other churches.

His third proposition was that this hostility was condemned by the uniform practice of the primitive Church for five or six hundred years after the ascension of our Savior. In support of this argument, he quoted several passages from the writings of the early Fathers, St. Ireneus, Chrysostom and St. Jerome; and Peter Dens had also admitted that the Church discipline was changed.

and St. derome; and Peter Dens had also admitted that all Church discipline was changed.

If the early Christians had had the art of printing, as they had, what would they not have done with it? But the argument had occupied him so long he must leave the application of it to them. It was especially commended to all the members of the New York Bible Society, for whose aid this discourse was delivered. They were not doing an un-commanded duty; they were pursuing his command by spreading the Bible as the waters cover the earth.

On the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken p, and the Doxology having been sung and the benedic-on pronounced, the congregation separated.

POSTPONEMENT.-The Anniversary sermon of the Ameri can Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, which was to have taken place last evening at the Reform Dutch Church, in LaFayette-place, was postponed until next Sabbath evening in consequence of the bad state of the weather. A sermon was preached by Rev: Nathaniel

West, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

The New-York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session at Kingston, the Rev. Bishop Simpson Presiding. The Rev. Benjamin Griffiin eted Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Assistant Secretary.

Appointments.-The following appointments are nounced:

William S. Pomeroy, Collector, Fairfield, Conn., vic Wm. Henry Peel, removed. Edward Dashfield, Surveyor, Memphis, Tenn., vice Hume

Hill, removed.

Joseph O. ones, Postmaster at Terrehaute, Ind.
Tracy M. Winans, Postmaster at Monroe, Mich.
George B. Graves, Postmaster at Winchester, Va.
W. J. Hamersley, Postmaster at Hartford, Conn.
Peter Rambo, Postmaster at Kensington, Pa.

Padre Gavazzi's Italian Sermon at the Tabernacle Last evening was, as usual, very well attended. He read the 4th chapter of Paul to the Romans, which he explained as being very important, inasmuch as from this arose the great difference between the Protestants and Catholics re. specting justification. The foundation of Popery is built upon works of supererogation-while the basis of Protestantism is Faith. The decision of the Council of Trent was dictated by enmity against the Reformers rather than

was dictated by enmity against the Reformers rather that by the love of religion. In anathematising Luther and Calini the Council actually cursed Paul, Christ and the Holy Ghost. The Padre then repeated the Pater Noster.

The text of his sermon was taken from the "th and 2th verses of 2d Epistle of Ephesians. We are saved by faith and the will of God—not by our works. Justification grace by grace, and faith in Jesus. Why is religion despised by so many learned and scientific persons! Because it requires too much, and we confound the religion of Jesus with Paganism, and there is so much incoherence, contradiction and opposition to liberty. But this is the religion of with Paganism, and there is so much inconcretic diction and opposition to liberty. But this is the religion of the Pope—not that of Jesus. Many ask if I believe. I tell you I do believe sincerely. When I was a Papist I also firmly believed; but now I believe in the Bible only, and I am unhappy when I find any one who does not. As I was never an unbeliever. I cannot understand how any one can be as a rehaliever. My religious imposes on me chaptive and

never an unbeliever. It cannot understand now any one can be an unbeliever. My religion imposes on me charity and love: Socrates and all the philosophers had that religion. The fundamental basis of our religion is justification by faith and grace—that is we are purified and accepted. We are not justified by our works: that excludes the enauty of good works. He who is baptized is saved. Our consciences rell us whether we are accepted. How can we be justified without Christ?

Popery teaches us that those who work the most shall

iellus whether we are accepted. How can we be justified without Christ?

Popery teaches us that those who work the most shall gain more exalted stations in Heaven. It tell you, the more of the Popeh work you do the farther you will get from Heaven. If good works were necessary to save, then the secritice of Christ was not complete, but a further sacrifice is necessary, which is in direct contradiction to Paul.

Then come the questions, Do you exclude good works? and, May a man live a bad life and be saved by faith! Good works are the consequence of faith—nevernbeless it is the faith which saves. No Protestast excludes works. It is necessary for society to observe the lower of nature; to do noto others as we would they should do unto us, and to help and protect each other.

If you had been, as I have been, at the death-bed of thousands of dying Catholics, you would have seen in what a state of uncertainty they die. And why so? Because, their justification being founded on good works, they are uncertain whether these works have proved sufficient; whereas, if their hopes lay in Christ, they would be tranquil. This is why Protestants die so tranquily. I used to believe in and to recommend myself to the Virgin; but now I believe in her no longer, for I believe in Christ. Let us have no more mass. [Applause.] These masses are only to increase the power and the purse of the priests. [Applause.] All masses are paid for at several prices, according to their quality. [Laugh.] Virgil sang of the pains of purgatory long before Christ was born. In China, Japan, India, and other pagan countries, we find purgatory. The priests laugh at it, and talk of greasing their shoes to slide easily and quickly through. [Laugh.] The Padre then described the fryings and roastings of purgatory, and recited several amusing stories respecting priests, devils, &c.

If God has condemned souls to Purgatory is not in the Bible—to introduce it the Papists were forced to bring the book of Maccabees into their Bible.

After the Benediction, the Pad

CLOSE OF FATHER GAVAZZU'S LECTURES.—The last of the second course of Lectures was delivered on Saturday evening before a very large audience. His theme was "The Present War of Popery against Protestantism." His remarks had particular reference to this country. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. De Mott stated that a public meeting would be held at Metropolitan Hall on Friday night next tor the purpose of expressing the public appreciation of these lectures, and to present a testimonial to the lec-turer. The announcement was loudly applauded.

#### Italian Opera.

An interesting musico-dramatic event took place on Friday night. A benefit was given to Mr. Le Grand Smith, the Manager of the Opera, a gentleman whose liberality borders on the unusual and who has, at an expense of not a few thousand dollars endeavored to sustain an Italian Opera, which for the merit and numbers of its members combined has not been equaled in this country. We deem is creditable to Mr. Le Grand Smith and equally discreditable to the company he employs, that he should have lost money. It seems to us that in the illustration of Operatic art, which will here and now afford a reason. ble recompense to all the performers, it borders on the morally hideous and religiously atheistic, that artis's can be found whose sense of salary so far as outweighs their sense of justice that they will see any worthy gentleman deliberately pay out more than they can draw into the house. As much as we desire to see lyrical art flourish in this

country, we would sooner a thousand times see it blasted from existence and consigned to oblivion, than to find it habitually connected with avarice, jealousies, quarrelings and the bankruptcies of the high-minded and liberal. And if, in the maelstrom of trade, the public could arrive at an anchorage of ethical observation, they would see the necessity of setting the seal of terrible reprobation upon all grasping cupidity, and the quackery and pharasaic parade of culties of Mr. Le Grand Smith arise simply from the fact that operatic art is not systematized with us. There is no combination among capitalists to set it in regular motion. There is no religious feeling among artists to save it from habitual wreck. The idea that the generous gifts of God may be rewarded by something else than gold in excess never appears to be felt on the operatic stage.

The divine fire which made Correggio devote himself to

a single portrait for years, and be paid in pennies; the equally sacred enthusiasm that doomed Mozart to such a life of poverty that, at the time he was writing his Don Giovanni, he was arrested for a debt of five dollars-has no more existence than if human nature in creative genius was a different thing from the same quality in performing talent. The profanity of paying four, five or six hundred or more dollars a night for a single voice, is submitted to by the public, who, if dignity were as pervasive as folly, would fully assert the claims of justice, and see that a right division of rewards was determined. They would even find out that at least one half of the success of an opera depends upon the composer, and would not let singers prey upon his works without giving him the rights of authorship under an international law of Copyright.

We think the duty of this public is to support Mr. Le Grand Smith. We think that they should force the artists under him to come to reasonable terms, or not let them ing at all. We can never have any art in this country so long as crazy cupidity fires every artist, based on the Jenny Lind, auctioneering, charity giving, angelie charlatanism Singers should be paid here as they are in Italy, so much per cent, only added for the voyage, and the public should efuse to give more: otherwise art can have epileptic spasms, but no continuous growth for the benefit even of

The Opera on Friday night was Don Giovanni. Upon the apparition of Max Maretzek as leader, there was a genial arst of applause, showing the appreciation in which this eminent Conductor is held.

The public is so used to hear operas written according to the musical development of this century, that they are not fully prepared to listen to Don Giovanni with equal interest or express their applause with equal warmth. This work, which was coldly received on its first presen

ation at Vienna, and left its author in wretched poverty, has held possession of the stage from its intrinsic worth. The mode of treating the orchestra, the forms of vocal expres sion, have changed since then. Composers, for example, would not now give the stringed orchestrain unbroken continuity for three hours, which to us is monotonous. They cause the stringed, the wind, and the brass instruments to be heard freely alone as well as in combination, and be sides there are many new extensions, effects, and combinations. We deem the opinion so often expressed, that Don Giovanni is unapproachable, utterly baseless. We hear more modern instrumentation which is much more varied and interesting. In regard to accentuation, great changes save taken place since Mozart's time. He constructed his melodies with an elegant fluency, giving the accents on the notes of the chord; in the fiery and romantic genius of a Weber, or the sensuous or elegiac muse of a Bellini, the fer vent appoggiatura throbs in the melody on the note of the

Not a little comedy is believed to be in this music of Moart But we cannot discover it. He wrote pensively and subimely, like a man who was doomed to die early. Madamina mia, though copied closely from the buffo pa-

We cannot here enter more into this part of operation

dante of Italian music, is not comic.

The applause was not vehement except for Alboni's solos, and for Salvi's Il mio tesoro, which he did not give with his usual felicity. The heroic tenor voice, which is the back bone of the modern opera, is wanting in this work. The pitch of the tenor voice is some two notes ower than the modern tenor songs, and the splendid resonance, the declamatory vigor, the tragic sorrow, which make Salvi so eminent, are thus wanting. The elaborate ingenuity of the orchestra hardly ever leaves the voice any preminence, so that the attention must be given to a symphony in the orchestra as well as to the voice, and such double attention is not often awarded by the public.

The duet Le ci darem will never be surpassed in its kind. There is, however, so great a difference of opinion among singers as to the time of this piece, that its character is much changed according to the hands into which it falls. Zerlina well suits Alboni. The music, as she rendered it, lies well within her voice. There is no straining, but a lus-

cious flow characterizes it. Some of the best concerted music received no applause; the model quartet Non ti fider, a misera! passed in cold ness. The drinking song, Finch' handdal vino, was taken at such a violent presto, that it was utterly ineffective. The tendency for the last hundred years has been to quicken the time of pieces. The Batti batti, so graceful and beautiful was duly encored, as well as Vedrai Carino. The nice sense of the composer made him draw the line between the peasant's music and that of the fine lady. Madame De Vries was applauded to a great extent in her solo, though it must be borne in mind that the object of a composer is not to show off a voice, but to express a passion, and the correctness of that expression should form the

reason for appliause.

The great finale to the first act was not adequately represented. There was a want of numbers and stage splendors to carry it off. A chorus of some two hundred ought to be in attendance to give the author's meanings, and an orchestra of three times the size of that employed. The admirable scene in the church yard was well rendered. Beneventano swaggered delightfully and Rovere shook and chattered in capital style. The awful climax of the marble thunderer the gibbering accents of Leporello, the heroid defiance of the Don, were such a great musical picture. that not even the imprompts scene-daubing of zoological devils was able to efface its seriousness.

German, 25 years of age, was brought on Saturday to the Essex Market Police Court, charged with attempting to take the life of Miss Madaline Thompson, by shooting her with a pistel loaded with powder and ball. It seems that ne nad during the past winter paid his addresses to Miss Thompson, but his suit being forbidden by her father and finally discouraged by herself, he became somewhat reckless in his deportment and led a loose and idle life. He was frequently observed loitering about the corners, apparently watching an opportunity of seeing her, but no suspicion was aroused that he intended violence toward her though he had been heard to threaten her.

At 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon he entered the shade factory of Mrs. Goldstriker, No. 355 Sixth st., where she was employed in the ornamental branch of the business, and where none but two apprentice boys were present drew a pistol and said, "It is well I have found you-now die," and snapped the pistol, pointing it at her breast, but it missed fire. At this she sprang up and ran up stairs, and when near the head of the stairway he again fired, the ball tak ing effect in the fleshy part of the left thigh. He than ran down stairs, threw the pistol into the yard and ran to the Eleventh Ward Station House and gave himself up.

The girl's wound was examined and dressed by Dr. E. H. Kimbark, of No. 108 Columbia st., and found to be asrious, though not necessarily fatal. The ball has passed in to the bone, and then around it, in such a manner that it could not be extracted. A paper was found in the prisoner's pocket, written in German, which indicated that he in tended to kill her and then himself. He was held to a wait

Ex Senator Merriwether, of Kentucky, has been appointed Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico.

The American Express Co. deliver New York papers in Cleveland. Ohio, twenty four hours in advance of Mr. Postmaster-General Campbell's slow coach, the U. S.

#### To All Who Wish for the Maine Law.

Friends and Fellow-Laborers:

The wisdom and efficiency of the friends of Temperance throughout our State should now be concentrated, that an edition of the Maine Law, adapted to the Empire State, may be speedily obtained. Permit me to suggest, that at some convenient place and appropriate time, during the Anniversary Week, the people of all Temperance organizations hold a meeting for free consultation, at which a Committee shall be appointed, whose special duties shall consist in corresponding with various associations, for the en res purpose of siding in a judicious distribution of lecturers to all parts of the State, so that no section shall be neglected, and also that the cause shall not be embarrassed by the appointment of an excess of lecturers to the same field.

J. R. Jonnson,

Agent of N. Y. State Temperance Alliance.

Williamsburgh, L. I. May 6, 1853.

## The Courier and Enquirer and the Victims of Austri-

The Courier and Enquirer and the Victims of Austrian Barbarity.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: In your paper of the 21st ult, you call attention to a paragraph in The Courier & Enquirer, which through a Paris correspondent ("Impartial,") professes to give infor. mation concerning two patriots recently sacraficed by the Austrians. Remarking upon it, you justly ridiculed the absurdity of such a statement, coming through The Cour-ier, but did not point out, and could not be supposed to know all its errors. Neither Cazar de Beyardinor John May, the persons alinded to, were "Hungarian Democrats." Both were Germans. The former was an assistant Professor in the excellent polytechnic school at Vienna—a noble hearted and highly gifted man, more versed in elegant pusuits connected with literature than the intrigues of political life. He was never in Hungary but once,—during a short journey of five days, undertaken for pleasure, and from which he was recalled to Vienna to supply a vacancy in the school. A few months later he was imprisoned solely

from which he was recalled to Vienna to supply a vacancy in the school. A few months later he was imprisoned solely on account of his acquaintance with John May.

The latter was educated in the military academy at Vienna, and served in the Austrian army. During the Hungarian Revolution he was sent by King Ferdinand and the reigning legitimate ministry, to the fortress of Comorn to defend it against the Wallachians—then in rebellion. Beyond this he did not participate in the revolution, and the Austrians had no evidence of treason against him. It was enough however that he was supposed to entertain liberal principles, and both he and Beyard, with whom he was only associated by strong personal triendship and acts of kindness, were both imprisoned and condemned to death. John May anticipated the executioners and died by his own act May anticipated the executioners and died by his own act in prison. The innocent Beyard suffered death for his acquaintance with the suspected man.

JUSTICE.

## Municipal Elections.

Wilmington, Del.—Mayor, Allerdice, (Whig.) 739; Rudolph, (Dem.,) 646. The City Council stands as it did hefore, the Whigs having a majority. But last year, the Democrats elected their Mayor, and City Treasurer. This year the Whigs have elected them. Upperville, Va.—Mayor, Abner N. Yerby. Homer, N. Y.—Village Cierk, Henry B. Burr. No po-

HOMEN, A. T. Whage clerk, Itality B. Barr. No political contest.

GREENWICH, (Union Village.) N. Y.—Quite a spirited contest was entered into between the friends of the old Beard of Village. Trustees and their opponents, which resuited in the reflection of the old Beard by a handsome

PETERSURE, Va.—John Dodson was elected Mayor without opposition. The Keeper of the Hay Scales, Powder Magazine, and Commissioner of the Streets, were the only offices for which there was any contest.

only offices for which there was any contest.

Dansville, N. Y.—The Union ticket received:112 straight votes out of 122 votes cast. Clerk, O. T. Crane.

Deliei, N. Y.—John A. Parshall, Clerk, Oxford, N. Y.:
Treasurer, Elkans P. Wilcox,
Norwice, N. Y.—The Democratic ticket was elected by 50 or 30 majority. Messrs. Holmes, Sinclair, Frink, Coomes, Rider and Winton are rejected to offices which they filled the search of the property of the prope

ast year. Appropriations were voted for various pur-ROME, N. Y.—The election resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 139 to 237 votes on the general ticket. The several Wards also elected their entire Democratic tickets, the first by a large, and the second and third by small majorities. A. Bennet is elected Village President over Hon. Benjamin N. Huntingelected Village President over Hon. Benjamin N Hunting-ton by 27s majority. Mr. H. carried the Third Ward by I malority. The other officers elected are: Clerk, Dewitt C. Rowley: Treasurer, George B. Whipple: Police Justice, Abner B. Blair: Police Constable, John E. Henderson; Collector, William A. Thayer.

Mississippi .- The Natchez Courier says that a State Convention of the Whig party has been determined on. Of its assembling there can be no doubt; of the interest that Whigs ought to feel in the coming canvass, there

SHIGHER.—We learn that Coroner Ray, of Queens Co., held an inquest on Friday last, on the body of Bradford Rogers, who committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. The deceased was 59 years of age, and had resided in New York for several years, where he kept a shoe store. On Thursday evening about 9 o'clock, he left the family of Mr. Carll and repaired to a hill in the rear of the house, where he destroyed himself with a pistol which he had evidently brought with him for that purpose. The wound was indicated in the center of the forehead, and it greatly shattered the bones and lacerated the brain. The deceased was rendered immediately insensible, but survived the act about five hours. R was ascertained from letters found on the deceased, that the act had been premediated, and that he came to the village, his native place, where several of his relatives reside, to consummate it. Mr. Rogers had been for several years in a gloomy and desponding state of mind, in consequence of the death of his wife; and this condition gradually increased until it impelled him to the commission of the last sad act. He left three children.

Fire at Hyde Park.—The spacious residence of John FIRE AT HYDE PARK.-The spaceous residence of John

R. Stuyvesant, Bsq., on the Hyde Park road, three and a haif miles north of Poughkeepis, was destroyed by fire on the forenoon of Tuesday last. On the house and furniture there was an insurance of \$8,000.

A Slave Hunt in Eastern Pennsylvania.

ce of The N. Y. Tribens. COLUMBIA, Lancaster Co., Tuesday, May 3d, 1853. The "shore" along the river presents at this time one of the most animated scenes that can be imagined. To witness the truly American go-ahead energy which is piling up the Lumber by the million feet, almost daily, is well worth a visit of five hundred miles. One may look with astonishment when he beholds the vast fleet of Timber and Board Rafts now lying in the river opposize this place. I presume there are piled at Columbia during the Rafting Season at there are pided at Coumbia during the Raiting Season at least 50,000,000 feet of boards. Twice as much more is run to "tide," from which place Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington, (Del.) markets are supplied. The greatest portion of the Lumber "drawn" is done by negroes; they receive \$1.50 per "crib." They not unfrequently draw out

six a day per man.

§ In passing along the shore this morning I observed that the negroes were in an unusually good humor. I inquired of one of them what it meant. He says, "Cim, haven't you heard the news!" I answered 'No. "Why, the U.S. Deputy Marshals, together with two assistants, came to town yesterday in the cars, for the purpose of escorting three of our men to the 'Rural Districts' of Old Virginia. Two of the three, having families in town, upon reflection came to the conclusion that they would rather not a scompany the Union savers, but would take the cars that night, which they did, and by this time they are far on their way to Cansida. It is unnecessary to say that the Railroad upon which they traveled is called the "underground." It is wondered whether J. S. got any money in advance this which they traveled is called the wondered whether J. S. got any money in advance this time.

Yours, truly,

CIMEON.

The Shipwrecked Sailors of the Golden Light. The Shipwrecked Sallors of the Golden Light.

It will be remembered that, some two months ago, the ship Golden Light, from this port for California, was struck by lightning, and burnt, when only a few days out, and that her passengers and crew took to the boats, four in number. Those in two of the boats were picked up by a vessel and brought to this port, and afterward a third boat, with seven of the crew on board, succeeded in reaching Antigua, one of the West India Islands. Five of these later reached this city last night, in the ship Sarah from St.

Antigus, one of the West India Islands. Five of these last ter reached this city last mgbs, in the ship Sarah, from St. Thomas, having been forwarded by the U.S. Consulthere. From the lips of one of the shipwrecked men, we learn the history of their deliverance from death. Before the four boats left the burning ship, they all having been provisioned and supplied with a barrel of water, the captain gave them certain instructions as to their course. The sailors of whom we speak were in a whale boat, which was one of these sent out in the ship as freight. After starting from of three sent out in the ship as freight. After starting from the ship they soon fell to leeward of the other boats and lost sight of them, the fourth boat, which is still missing, being the last one they saw. They tried to speak her, but could not make tamselves head. Finding themselves alone

being the last one they saw. They tried to speak her, but could not make tamselves head. Finding themselves alone upon the ocean in a frail bost, they put it before wind with many misgivings as to their fate.

Among them was a young Yankee boy but ill prepared for such hardships he was about to undergo. He had saved from the wreck his bible and his mother's miniature, and he often occupied the weary hours of suffering by reading the former. Continued vigilance was necessary to keep the boat from swamping, and the boy in question calmily performed his allotted share of duty, his conduct being, in this respect, a striking contrast to that of two Portuguese sailors, who, with lond outeries and lamentations, declared that there was no hope, and spent most of the time in tears.

Several times great waves filled their little boat with water, and it seemed as if they must go down, but by active exertions they bailed it out, and pressed forward for the land. They had no compass, and steered by the sun in the dry time and the stars at night. The salt water had spoiled their food, and they found to their dismay that their precions barrel of water had half leaked out.

After this discovery they were put on short allowance of water, and their sufferings from thirst were very great, so much so, that they could eat but little, as it increased their desire for water. They were fearful that each would rob the barrel during the sleep of the others, and this, with their inconvenient position, and the continued call upon them for active exertion, prevented them from taking much repose. When they left the ship they had a large sail, and they manufactured from their clothing a small sail, which they put up in stormy weather. Twice vessels came across their track.

In one case, the vessel, a schooner, came within a half mile, and their hopes of deliverance rose high; but notwithstanding their signals, she put about and was soon out of sight, to them a most bitter dispointment, for they feared that they should never be able to reach

feared that they should never be able to reach the land.

At length, after running before the wind for seven or eight days, they were of opinion that they were near some of the West India Islands, and accordingly put about and continued to beat for two or three days longer. Finally, after having been in the boat for nearly eleven days, they came in sight of land, which proved to be Willows Bay, Antigua, where they were hospitably received, and forwarded to St. Thomas.

The fourth boat, which is still missing, contained some seven or eight of the ships crew, among whom were several boys. They were well provided with provisions and instruments, and the boat was a good one. It is possible that they may have been picked up by some outward bound

SLAVERY IN TEXAS .- A most convincing proof of the SLAVERY IS TEXAS.—A most convincing proof of the atrocity of the Southern Slave Code is given in The Columbia Planter, a Texan paper, which, after deprecating all discussion upon the subject of slavery, publishes the following paragraph in relation to the Slave Code of Texas, which we find copied in The Columbia Democrat

of the 5th of April:

"We consider it the duty of the County Court to have these local laws compiled and printed in a cheap form, and a copy placed on each plantation in the county. But we cannot, with what we consider the true policy and interest of the South, open the columns of The Planter for their sublication."

ablication."

There is a prevailing impression that the doers of evil deeds seek darkness rather than light, and the fact that

a Southern pro-Slavery press doubts the policy of publishing its State laws on the subject is another evidence, were more needed, of the iniquity of a sy the enactment of statutes to sustain it which a printer would blush to publish in the face of the civilized

So interwoven is one crime with another, that Slavery naturally crushes freedom of speech and of the press, and we are therefore not surprised to find the following remarks in The Planter, under the ominous heading.
"Let the South take care of herself:"

"Let the South take care of herself:"

We regard the institution of domestic slavery purely a local subject, which should lie at the feet of the Southern Press, with death tike silence; for it is part of nearly every Southern family, a part of every law of the South, and interwoven in every institution of the Southern States, (and that, too, without any act on their part or their consent, consequently, the manner in which the institution was a silence. that, too, without any act on their part or meir consent, occasequently, the manner in which the institution was saddled upon the South, its great importance, its delicate and peculiar connection with every ramification of Southern institutions, and the whole Southern body politic, self not admit of its discussion."

[Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch. The A terrific storm visited Terre Haute, Ind., on the

25 A terrine storm visited terre trade, inc., on the 25d ult. The Courier of that place says: It was truly of the hurricane or tornado order. The first victim of its violence we shall notice, was the almost entire wreck of the fine building known as Mr. Jewett's Church. wreck of the fine building known as Mr. Jewett's Church. The cupola or steeple, as was seen through the lightning's flash, appeared to be wrested off, and raised several feet from the bottom of its structure and carried nearly over the center of the building, where it fell through, carrying everything in its way into the body of the church. The bottom part of the cupola, containing the bell, now lies in a mass about the center of the church, while the top part lies on the ground some distance beyond. The whole area of the church inside is covered with the broken masses of roof, celling and steeple. The sexion was ringing the bell for prayer meeting at the time, and escaped through the masorry foundation portion of the steeple, with but alight injury. The building is generally so much wrecked as to preclude the idea of ever being usefully repaired. The force of the storm was more or less felt over the whole town.

We find the following item in a Western German paper, The Hermann (Mo.) Wochenblat:

In the neighboring town of Union a case has just been In the neighboring town of Union a case has just been tried of which the material facts are these: A man, who had hired a female slave, lost a \$10 bill, and could only account for the loss on the supposition that the woman had stelen it. He complained to her owner, who charged her with the theft, and she most explicitly denied it, and continued to protest her entire innocence. The barbarian of an owner then bent her hands backward, tied them to her feet and dashed cold water down game has. She had to be the control of the stellar to the stellar to the control of the stellar to the ste of an owner then benther hands backward, tied them to her feet, and dashed cold water down upon her. She however, persever d in asserting her innocence, and was finally re-leased without having made a confession. She was finally sent back to him who had hired her, who flogged her with a green hickory stick until the stick was spit to pieces— still no confession. After the flogging she seized the first opportunity to escape, and crawled on her hands and feet into the bushes, whereshe was soon after found dead. Her entire back from the neck downward was one single wound, and an examination showed that both lungs and liver were fatally injured by the blows she had received. liver were fatally injured by the blows she had received. Her murderer was arrested, tried by a Jury of free and enlightened citizens, and—acquitted. It was only a "nigger"

FRENCH MARRIAGE BROKERS.—A late Paris letter says:
"I have wondered how matrimonial agents—those people that advertise desirable husbands and wives, comfortable settlements in life, dowries, and amiable tempers—manage to make both ends meet. A Commissary of Police has just arrested an extensive dealer in this way, and the secret has leaked out. He advertised himself as corn doctor to all the crowned heads, and sold patent medicines. He was also an agent for marriages, and had a fine lot of young ladies, with dowries varying from 20,000f, to half a million. He had upon his books the names of daughters of members of the Academy and Senate, of a Marshal of France, and sundry German Princesses. Gentlemen that applied for wives paid an entrance fee, and in the course of the negotiation sundry other claims, in all a considerable sum. When it became necessary to bring the affair to a conclusion, a quantity of FRENCH MARRIAGE BROKERS,-A late Paris letter says an entrance fee, and in the course of the negotiation sundry other claims, in all a considerable sum. When it became necessary to bring the affair to a conclusion, a quantity of faded lovettes, with a parcel of elderly females acting as their mothers were introduced, and the applicant was only too glad to make good his escape. He generally abstained from making the swindle public for fear of being laughed at. The investigations that have been commenced will pro-bably lead to the breaking up of all the Matrimonial offices in Paris.

Gutta Percha pipes have been tried in Quebec by the Water Company with signal success. They have a pres-sure of 105 lbs. to the square inch, and The Chronicle says could apparently have sustained double that pressure. The brass coupling twice gave way, but not the pipes.

Paliadeiphia North American, tells the following tale:

"About three years ago a young man presented himself to Mr. Corwin for a Clerkship. Thrice was he refused, and still he made a fourth effort. His perseverance and apirit of determination awakened a friendly interest in his welfare and the Secretary advised him in the strongest possible terms to abandon his purpose, and got to the West, if he could do no better outside the Departments. "My young friend," said he, "go to the Northwest, buy 160 acres of Government land—or, if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get you an ax and a mattock, put up a log cabin for your habitation and raise a little corn and postatoes; keep your conscience clear and live like a freeman, your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence on anybody. Do that and you will be honored, respected, influential and rich. But accept a Clerkship here and you sink at once all independence; your energies become relaxed, and you are unitted in a few years for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day and I can kick you out again to morrow; and there's another man over there at the White House who can kick we out, and the people by and by our kick him out; and so we go. But if you own an acre of land it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your eastle—you are a sovereign, and you wil feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life will assure me of your thanks for having thus advised yeu." If the thousands who ardenly strive for places under Government would ponder well these words, and exercise a sound discretion in their application, many a young and gallant spirit would be saved from inantition, to be useful to the world, and a joy, rather than a grief to its possessor."

For The Moniteur Canadian contains a letter from the Rev. Mr. Marcoux of Caughnawaga, in which he repels the charge made against him by some of the Indians, of countenancing the marriages of squaws with French Canadians. He says that, on the

iands at the precent and an area and a sum of the first and hildren had throats so swollen as to be unable to swallow It is certainly a simple remedy, and may be a very effica

cious one.

INTERESTING RELIC.—Mr. James Rogers, the "honest" catchidate for Congress in this District, has left at our office a relic of great historic and religious interest. This is a portion of the identical stake at which Jim's ancestor of hely memory was burnt, at Smithfield, in the 16th centary. It bears evidence of having passed through a fiery ordeal, and of being of very antiquated date. The relic has been in the family over two hundred years, and is cherished as a precious heir leous.

[Paducah (Ky.) Journal.

To Mr. James Rogers may be ever so "honest,' but

# NINE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO MORE ABOUT THE INDEPENDENCE.

THINGS IN SAN FRANCISCO. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES. MINING NEWS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-MARKETS-SHIP NEWS.

The steamer El Dorado, Capt. Davenport, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, bringing the U. S. Mail and passengers from steamer Columbus, which left San Francisco April 9. The El Dorado brings 300 passengers and \$50,000 on freight. She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 28th ult., at 10 P. M.

The steamer Illinois was at Aspinwall waiting for the mails, treasure and passengers of steamer Northernerwhich was to leave San Francisco on the 16th, with a large number of passengers and a large amount of treasure. The passengers per Illinois arrived in Panama from New-

York in eight and a half days, being the best time ever made. The health of Aspinwall continues good, and business is quite flourishing.

On the 3d inst., passed steamer Cherokee, for Havans and New Orleans. On the 28th ult. Frederic Emery, of Maine, died; on the 2d inst., Alexander Ross, of Ireland, also died.

The Columbus is the first steamer of a new line of week ly steemers, which are hereafter to leave San Francisco on the 1st. 8th, 16th and 20th of each month, and New-York or

the 5th, 13th, 24th and 28th. The business community and the public generally will be highly gratified at this arrangement. It will greatly diminish the time of intercommunication, as correspondents will often be enabled to send a reply to their letters by a steamer leaving a day or two after their reception, instead of be er leaving a day or two after their reception, instead of being compelled to wait, as now, from ten to twelve days for the departure of the semi-monthly steamer. Moreover, the mails will not be so heavy as formerly, and time will be saved in handling and transporting them across the Isthmus. In addition to these facilities, a mail will be dispatched for New Orleans, by way of Acapuico and Vera Cruz, as soon as the new Company which has obtained the contract shall have completed their arrangements. This mail will leave San Francisco on the sth and 24th of each month, leave Acapulco on the 16th and 1st and leave Vera Cruz on the 1st, 6th and 21st-and arrive at New-Orleans on the 4th, 9th and 24th-thus making the trip through in

from sixteen to eighteen days.

The following persons came passengers in the El Dorado:
John Waiker, Sen. Lorrangus, and 2 daughters, J. J. Levving, J. M.
Fifer, D. S. Dewey, Capt. H. Fairley, G. Lambert, S. De La Goon,
Jesse Sawyer, P. B. Richmond, P. M. Partridge, Johnson Martin, A.
Kirchner, M. Pather, Col. Torcormal, H. Tercormal, J. E. Thorner, J.
Horn. D. Goodell, J. M. Nevaso, M. Ashmel, D. Kestud, John O'Connor, M. Rieey, Dudly Stewart, George, Walker, Peter Letth, Jas. Grason, Wm. Thomas, Jas. Walkins, N. Nathon, J. Moniton, S. Venstien,
John Giun, Samoel Haynes, John Popper, S. R. Cole, Chas. Brown,
John Giun, Samoel Haynes, John Popper, S. R. Cole, Chas. Brown,
Jos. B. Abbott, James A. Dyden, H. Waltony, J. McGos, H.
Bennems, B. L. Witherby, M. Lubey, A. R. Butts, J. Vance, R. Jones,
Jos. B. Abbott, James A. Dyden, John P. Cacey, Thomas Glarey, R.
Mecklo, S. Rhinebolt, Eb. Flaher, J. C. Edick, J. S. Stone, Daniel
Byson, A. T. Byson, D. Lathrop, N. Hiz, D. D. Colkins, J. Mis, E. T.
Hoemer, Wm. Ward, Philip Thorp, E. L. Griffin, John Gollins, Edw.
Wood, James Murray, W. W. Alley, W. Jackson, J. Moreilla, John
Ongeil, Jr., A. Hughs, Philip Thorp, E. F. Gantin, J. Ahraham, Jos.
Swatz, Nathan Prior, Patrick Oakes, Francis valentine, Ben. P. Trip,
N. C. Crone, R. E. Whiting, J. Longfield, M. Falmer, W. Palroner, B.
M. Moore, F. A. Waterman, A. Legond, R. Gainer, T. Mitchell, H. Henerick, D. Delany, C. Goldsworthy, D. Reoden, A. D. Smith, H. T.
Grun, P. Roveilli, George Wilson, L. M. Githert, Daniel J. Wesley,
Wm. Hoffman, James Robinson, James Curran, J. Kennedy, James
Rogers, and Homore in sterrage. from sixteen to eighteen days.

Loss of the Indedendence-Counter-Statement-Views

Loss of the Indedendence—Counter-Statement—Views of 150 Passengers.

On the 16th of February, the Steamer Independence, of the Vanderbilt Line, Capt. Sampson, on her upward trip from San Juan del Sud to San Francisco, when off the south point of Margarita Island, and within three hundred yards of the shore, struck a rock and immediately commenced to fill with water. The accident befel the steamer early in the morning, between daylight and sunrise. Nearly all the passengers were quietly enjoying their repose, when they were suddenly aroused from their slumbers by the severity of the collision of the boat upon the rock. In this state of affairs, instead of confusion excitement and alarm, the most complete calmness reigned supreme. Ahead was a high and precipitous mountain with cragged rocks, against the base of which the surf in its angry rage was beating, presenting anything but an interesting appearance. All around, the sea was running high and forbidding, yet, with an awful and portentious future staring us in the face, unless the ship could be backed off and beached in more prepossessing waters than now, all was quiet and free from excitement. Immediately the order to back off was given, when she was withdrawn, and every energy and every effort made by the use of buckets to keep her from sinking. In this state of affairs, the passengers did much to relieve the ship from her sinking condition, working with willing hearts and strong hands to cause a bad matter to result as beneficially as possible. Despite the exertions of the hands and passengers, it was impossible to keep her from sinking, and presengers in the hands and passengers. It was impossible to keep her from sinking.

the ship from her sinking condition, working with willing hearts and strong hands to cause a bad matter to result as beneficially as possible. Despite the exertions of the hands and passengers, it was impossible to keep her from sinking, and after renning her not to exceed three quariers of a mile, increasing the volume of steam by more than ordinary means, on account of the water filling in up to her boilers and cooling them rapidly; she was headed for the beach, which she would have gained but for the layers of rocks, against which she shally struck. The water rushing forward previous to this second collision, checked the draft through the chimneys, driving the shames out of the furnace doors and at once igniting the ship. Up to this time the three boats (life boats) remained hoisted and craned, not a thole pin to one of them and but three oars to as many boats. One of these was now made ready by Capt. Steele, of New York, who, by the use of a jack knife and a bit of wood made sufficient thole pins for one boat, had her lowered, and a few of the ladies in it and more men, preceded by the ship's surgeon, who, no doubt, thought his services would be more required upon the land in reviving the anticipatedly dying and dead, and believing in the truthfulness of "That he who fights and runs away."

May live to fight some other ex,"

truthfulness of "That he who fights and runs away."
May live to fight some other say."
gained the shore. Now was the agonizing time. The flam
spreading rapidly, parents embraced their fond children, i
pearling their cheeks with warm gushing tears—devot